

VIETNAM COURIER

Information Weekly — E.O.: 46 Truc Hung Due Street, Hanoi — Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

From Adventure To Defeat

In 1968, Presidential Candidate Richard Nixon promised American voters peace in Viet Nam. Two years later, as President, Nixon held out to the American public bright prospect for a military victory by the end of 1970. In the meantime, on April 20, 1970, he still talked peace. Ten days later, the world learnt with stupor and indignation that American divisions, not content with occupying South Viet Nam, had invaded Cambodia. On May 2, Nixon announced a violent air bombing of the D.P.M. On May 4, his police opened fire at American students who demonstrated for peace.

We have been witnessing a real process of self-criticism.

In a few days, Richard Nixon has passed all honourable hall kept by Lyndon Johnson even at the worst moments of his tenure of office. The war now is blaring all over Indochina, a war conducted in the American way. In the rubber plantations and villages of Cambodia, a BBC broadcast reported on May 4, Americans had used their tanks, their planes, their ships and on the ground. American soldiers were after even the cattle because, again according to the BBC, the US command maintained that houses and cattle in Cambodia could help the "Viet Cong."

In fact, this aggressiveness and barbarousness — barbarous is Senator McClellan's word — stems only unwary people. For those who know, Viet Nam is the most typical example of how the American imperialists' world policy and the real meaning of the high faluting pronouncements that follow its acts of gangsterism, the invasion of Cambodia is no surprise at all. President Truman arrogated to himself the right to intervene militarily in Greece and Korea. President Eisenhower dispatched the 13th Fleet to land marines in the Lebanon. President Kennedy unleashed the "special war" in Viet Nam and landed marines in Thailand. President Johnson sent marines and GIs to Viet Nam and Santo Domingo. US troops have invaded a series of countries, often thousands of miles from the US. And each time under the pretext that American security is threatened. The govern-

ments of Juan Bosch in Santo Domingo, of Sihanouk in Cambodia, of Lumumba in the Congo, of Arbenz in Guatemala, etc. all pose a fatal threat to poor America.

To defend this America menaced from all sides, it has been necessary to land more than half a million troops in Viet Nam, to protect them with tanks, to bring them from Laos, then to Cambodia, and to destroy there, just as in Viet Nam, everything that lives and moves. To-morrow, still if will be necessary to go farther because, beyond doubt, the GIs who enter Cambodia will not be in safety. Although Hitler spoke of "victor's justice", the US fascists demand that the security of their country. There is only one difference: Hitler's panzers had not moved as far as US marines and Hitler's aircraft had wreaked less destruction than those of the USAF.

Richard Nixon believes he can outdo Hitler since he has at his disposal incomparably superior technical means. He also believes he is shredder because he thinks he can lay hand on the "victor's justice" of American imperialism, a pack of blood-thirsty generals — Thieu, Pak Jung Hi, Suharto and Kittikhachorn — freshly joined by Lon Nol who, to please his bosses, has not been slow to dip his hands in the blood of Cambodian patriots and Vietnamese revolutionaries. Cambodia is already prepared to do (air) dirty job, not excluding the dictator of Taiwan and the impudent imperialists of Japan.

May Richard Nixon ponder over this gospel truth: that he who strikes with the sword shall be struck with the scabbard. The people of Indochina have been struggling with arms in their hands for their independence. Fifty million people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia are resolved never to be enslaved again. They are determined to fight and know how to fight. Behind them are the whole socialist camp and all the progressive forces of the world. To withdraw and open a new front while the American forces have already sustained setback after setback in Viet Nam and Laos is an adventure that will turn out to be costly. At the end of this, what is in store for Nixon and the US can but be the most humiliating defeat.

May 11
1970
No. 268
7th Year

DIRECTIVES ON PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S 80th BIRTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party has just made known its directives on the commemoration of the 80th birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh (May 19, 1970).

From May to the end of June, a campaign of political activities will mark that anniversary. It is to give the cadres, Party members and people a better knowledge of the merits and work of the late President, to encourage our people to study and follow his example, to widen their union and strengthen their determination to fight and to surmount all difficulties, to carry through all tasks, to be industrious, thrifty, honest and righteous, to devote heart and soul to the common cause, and to show disinterestedness, modesty and simplicity. All the Party, people and army are called on to march valiantly forward, successfully implement President Ho Chi Minh's last instructions and the "five oaths" taken at the ceremony held on September 9, 1969 in his memory, fulfill thoroughly the obligations towards the South and give a strong filip to the economic and cultural development in the North.

In this issue:

○ THE PEOPLE'S ARMY AFTER DIEN BIEN PHU

Pages 3 — 5

○ Developments in Cambodia

Pages 6 — 8

○ The Whole World Against US War Intensification in Indochina

Pages 9 and 10



The 4th AA Company at Ham Rong, worthy heir to its Dien Bien Phu elders.

USA
DULY PUNISHED IN
NORTH VIET NAM
13 Jets Downed
in 4 Days of
Re-escalation

AN EXTREMELY SERIOUS ACT OF WAR

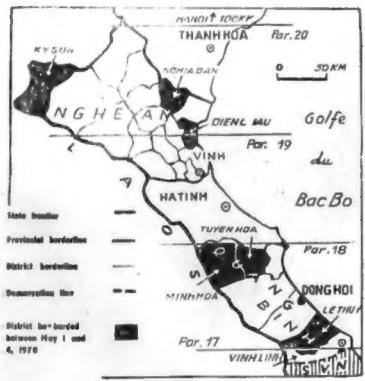
In four consecutive days, from May 1 to 4, hundreds of US aircraft including B-57s flew devastating raids on populated areas in the districts of Quang Ninh, Le Tuy, Tuyen Hoa, Ninh Hoa (Quang Binh province) and Ky Son, Dien Chau, Nghia Dan (Nghia An province). Some of the localities under attack are situated North of the 10th parallel, that is, in the zone "spared" by LBJ Johnson during the period of "limited bombing" of North Viet Nam.

Such an utterance only bared the perfidy and obstinacy of the Washington rulers. In describing the USAF May 1-4 strikes as "powerful air raids against North Viet Nam," the Nixon administration had to declare that it now stopped the series of powerful air raids against North Viet Nam, adding, however, that these might be resumed in case of necessity.

Profusely using explosive, steel-pellet, time-bombs, rockets, the US aircraft inflicted heavy losses in human life and property on the local population: 20 children and many women were killed.

Ever since the unconditional cessation of bombings, US aircraft have not ceased violating the sovereignty and endangering the security of the DRVN, but never have their attacks taken such proportions. The Pentagon said they were only cases of "protective reaction," but Western agencies revealed that they were decided by none other than Nixon himself. They were in fact part and parcel of an overall plan of the United States to step up and spread the war like the recent US armed aggression in Cambodia. They were closely linked with Nixon's threats to resort to "strong measures" and Melvin Laird's statements aimed at preparing public opinion for an eventual

As far as the Vietnamese people are concerned, they are always highly vigilant and ready to deal devastating blows at the US aggressor in North as well as in South Viet Nam.



FROM INTENTIONS...

ARE some of the reasons explaining French defeat at Dien Bien Phu applicable to the present situation in Viet Nam? Let us recall them in a few words.

In Summer 1953, to ward off an inevitable defeat of the French Expeditionary Corps, the US granted France a supplementary loan of 100 million dollars in addition to the 400 million dollars already appropriated for that year, the major part going to troop equipment. Navarre, new Commander-in-Chief of the French Expeditionary

...TO REALITIES

THE French and puppet troops, however, had to fight in an over-stretched theatre of operation, in all the 3 Indochinese countries, while people's war, to varying degrees, was gaining momentum everywhere. They came up against a fundamental contradiction: either to concentrate themselves to break the even stronger Vietnamese regular troops and their militia, or to occupy territory and "pacify" the country. The contradiction was all the more difficult to surmount as they had to deal with a resolute and battle-hardened adversary who was everywhere and

SIXTEEN YEARS AFTER DIEN BIEN PHU

Corps, then envisaged a substantial strengthening of the puppet army, to create for a powerful strategic mobile force thanks to the regroupment of the occupation troops and the new contributions from home. It was fought after the Vietnamese Command, the coordination of the operations with the resistance of brotherly peoples of Laos and Cambodia gave it much more room to manoeuvre than covered a single country. The widening of the war could but aggravate the critical situation of the French troops.

In other words, the business of the French Command which had powerful means of war at its disposal was to maintain its troops in strategic areas and gradually make the locally recruited mercenary army the bulk of its fighting force. The colonialists estimated that a tactic of the people's forces rendered the above-mentioned contradiction much more difficult for the colonialists to solve, especially with the widening of the theatre of operation.

In November 1953, while the French were still at a large force in the Red River Delta, units of the VNPA swung into action in the Northern mountain area. Furthermore, Vietnamese volunteers were prepared to provide aid to the PAVN. Lower Laos and Upper Laos. Navarre was forced to airdrop troops on Dien Bien Phu and to fly to the rescue of sectors under pressure in Laos with reinforcements from the Delta and other fronts.

This failed to prevent the Pathet Lao and Vietnamese volunteers from liberating Thach Loai and other important points in Central Laos, and Attopeu in Lower Laos. In Upper Laos, they dislodged the enemy from Nam

nowhere. Day and night, the guerrillas harassed the French with their support and the assistance of the population, the regional troops, better armed and better trained, found themselves in good condition to defend themselves or make short work of his garrisons. As for our regular army, it enjoyed complete freedom of action without bothering about occupying any place or moving into another. In this manner, the people's armed forces went into battle only when they were sure to win and only then when their adversary, where he was, was beaten. Such a tactic of the people's forces rendered the above-mentioned contradiction much more difficult for the colonialists to solve, especially with the widening of the theatre of war.

FORGOTTEN LESSONS

NOWADAYS, the US has at its disposal a combat force 10 times larger and much better equipped than France. There is no denying the fact that with such an army it has already won many resounding victories and more resounding defeats than France did in 1953. Beaten in South Viet Nam, it has extended the war to Laos and is seeking to bring it to Cambodia.

In fighting a bigger war, the Americans are operating in the year 1970 in worse conditions than the French in 1953.

In Viet Nam, have they not been compelled to pull their troops out, in one way or another? Walter Lippmann has remarked, not without irony, that for the first time in the history of war, a country presents

(Continued page 5)

Paris Conference on Viet Nam

May 6 Session Cancelled

THE 66th session of the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, scheduled for May 6, did not take place. The DRVN Government delegation at this Conference announced in a statement its decision not to take part in that session in protest against the extremely serious war acts committed against the DRVN

by the US in these last four days. (At the 65th session held on April 30, Mr Nguyen Minh Vy, representative of the DRVN, had already warned the Nixon administration of the consequences which could result from the acts of US war intensification in Indochina).

VIET NAM COURIER

16th ANNIVERSARY OF DIEN BIEN PHU

THE PEOPLE'S ARMY AFTER DIEN BIEN PHU

THE BRIDGE THAT CHALLENGED McNAMARA

THE lay-out representing the defence of the Ham Rong bridge linking North and South of the country at the 20th parallel takes pride of place in the stand reserved for Thanh Hoa province.

This famous bridge about 1000m long stoically held out for one thousand days and nights in fact. In just 5000 sorties, the USAF released 300 bombs and rockets, some of which hit its platform and trusses, but the traffic was never interrupted more than 24 hours. This feat was achieved at the price of 1000 martyrs, 1000 wounded jointly by the VNPA and civilians. AA batteries, missile launching pads, radar stations, people's armed police, militiamen, pioniers, we kers of the thermo-electric stations by, rural militia of the Nung and Yao ethnic minorities located on both ends of the bridge, together with the river patrols of the people's Navy and fighter planes.

This perfect oration wave a real net protecting the bridge which all the tactics elaborately devised by the Americans were unable to destroy. Stung to the quick, on July 18, 1966 in an inspection tour of South Viet Nam, McNamara went

The power station built at some hundred metres from the bridge received 300 bombs and rockets, yet there was no power failure. Not a plot of ricefield of the two cooperatives near the bridge was not ridged with American bombs and shells, yet rice plants kept growing lushly.



In that titanic contest at Ham Rong, five units, one 2000m old militia unit and the majority of the electric station were promoted heroes by the National Assembly. There can be seen combatants' sponsoring mothers mending the girders, the album of the late little Nguyn Thanh Hiep who brought tea to the fighters during the air raids on May 1 at 22 and 23, 1966; the scud used by a boatman who captured Lieutenant Commander Delon fallen into the river; the young Thanh Hoa soldier Lam Xuan who helped move AA guns and feed them, thus embodying our Party's military line "Everyone is a fighter."

MILITIA GIRLS vs THE SEVENTH FLEET

ON an arm-rack, one sees not a "conventional" weapon, but a shoulder polearm to carry two long sticks to beat its teeth on. In the hands of a 15-year-old boy, it contributed to the capture of an American pilot twice its size.

The stand of the 4th military zone is conspicuous by the exploits achieved by Quang Binh province.

Here is a machine-gun with which farmer Tran Qiao Dao downed a Shyster at night, the photos of the young girl Nguyen Thanh Xuan who, on Dec. 6, 1967, grounded a P-205 at the mouth of the river, eight militia girls at Vo Nguh who on Feb. 16, 1967 brought down an unmanned chopper.

Each village in Quang Binh province was a fortress, an AA battery. The American aggressors lost 104 aircraft to the workers and farmers in that province; besides, 3 planes were brought down by the militia of two villages, 2 by two other villages, and 1 by seven other militia units.

Quang Binh was also one of the chosen targets of the Seventh Fleet. Like other coastal provinces, it built a coastal defence manned only by the militiamen and women fighting together with the "regular" artillerymen. Trained by army

(Continued page 4)

Sculptural group welcoming visitors in the central yard of the exhibition, a collective work of military sappers

AS he comes in, the visitor's attention is drawn to the most up-to-date materials: Mig 17, Mig 21, K-56 (Chinese-made plane), radars, missiles with their planes, AA batteries, armoured personnel carriers, tanks, etc. The VNPA is now a far cry from what it was sixteen years ago. A close look will show people that these war materials have been manufactured in the Soviet Union, China, Cuba, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Albania, PDR Korea; all the socialist camp is there, at Viet Nam's side.

However, all this modern armoury cannot supply an adequate answer to the query why Viet Nam, a poorly industrialized country, rather small in area and population, was able to withstand and win a war of destruction waged by the US with an unheard-of ferocity.

The key to the problem can be found in the following: the Vietnamese stands of the display which, as a foreign visitor put it, "shows eloquently how an army closely linked to its people made use of all the means at its disposal to kill at all costs and with determination." (Entry of the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, in the Visitors' Book of the Exhibition).

Other photos show young volunteers on various combat missions: carrying guns, serving armaments, etc. which are vivid images of the people's war, the co-operation between the regular army, regional troops and people's militia, without which even an army bigger than ours could not efficiently face an air force epitomized the world's most powerful.



An ordnance of Hong Linh AA unit which, for the first time in the world, downed an F-111 A swing-wing jet. In front is a 37mm shell case of the salvo which scored the hit

on board an aircraft-carrier stationed in the Tonkin Gulf and located on the jetty of the Ham Rong bridge. A photo published in an American paper, the Defense Secretary was seen giving instructions to the captain of the ship, Lieutenant Commander Delon, who had been shot down by the Vietnamese. Another photo shows him in the Ham Rong area surrounded by the militia who captured him.

VIET NAM COURIER

THE PEOPLE'S ARMY...

(Continued from page 3)

units stationed in the area, they possessed a modern equipment and were quick in getting acquainted with trigonometry, meteorology, cartography, telemetry. There have been hundreds of such skilled gunners capable of striking at enemy targets with big ordnance pieces. The young artillery girls at Ngu Thuy set fire three times to the ships of the 7th Fleet.

Working at sea with small boats, our fishermen had to cope everyday with American man-o-war; they successfully discharged their duty. Here is the picture of six of them at Dien Trung, Nghe An province, who sank a commando-ship on the night of August 21, 1967; here are the masts and ropes of three fishing junks manned by militiamen of Quynh Bang, Nghe An province, who successfully contend with enemy ships, planes and choppers for two American pilots downed at sea.

Quang Binh had distinguished itself by the biggest numbers of aircraft grounded (370 up to March 1970) and ships sunk or burned (47).

"GUARDIAN STARS" OF LORRY DRIVERS

At the Communication stand one can see the photo of a country girl running toward an AA battery with two boxes of shells twice her own weight, a "bicycle cart" especially made to transport goods on narrow paths and on which Nguyen Due Ngo could carry a live weight of 750 kilograms, the double of the record set during the Dien Bien Phu campaign, lorries having covered tens of thousands of kilometres on the worst roads without repairs and drivers driving trucks without head lights on for hundreds of nights on end.

South of Ham Rong, the crossing of Highway No 1 on the Ghep river was done by a ferry. In the hectic days of the war, the traffic was kept going even in the rainy season by many pontoon-bridges.

A great homage is paid to the sappers' units which in war time kept in good order 5,441 kilometres of existing roads and built 3,300 kilometres of new ones. Hundreds



Artillery girls of Ngu Thuy people's militia unit



Enemy aircraft hit hard at communication lines and transport. It is impossible to find in Ha Tinh province any over 20-metre long bridge undamaged. The Do Trai bridge, of 40 metres in length, was bombed 150 times and if the bombs dropped on it are lined up, they are sixty times longer than the bridge itself.

Nevertheless, as admitted by the American authorities all Washington's efforts were to no avail.

A clay model shows how the traffic on Da Len river was re-established: the bridge used for trains and vehicles could be quickly repaired by trusses scattered nearby. In this area, all means of communication were kept ready for use: many ferry boats, a dozen floating bridges for lorries and motor-cars, others for pedestrians and cyclists. There were coffer-bridges, and pontoon-bridges and also "unsinkable" bridges made of bundles of big bamboo pipes whose compartmented inside made them more or less immune to the effects of US bombs and shells.

South of Ham Rong, the crossing of Highway No 1 on the Ghep river was done by a ferry. In the hectic days of the war, the traffic was kept going even in the rainy season by many pontoon-bridges.

The sappers' units which in war time kept in good order 5,441 kilometres of existing roads and built 3,300 kilometres of new ones. Hundreds

of kilometres of railway tracks were also built together with an extensive network of foot-paths, motor-roads and waterways, which foiled the scheme of the American strategists.

...

In that "bomb-pocket" the road was divided into sections, the maintenance of each of which was assigned to an agricultural co-operative in the vicinity. There was in a glass-case a letter signed by 103 families members of the Tien Loc co-operative suggesting that a cross-road be opened even though it would pass through their hamlet, houses or gardens.

In other co-operatives, the farmers drew up the lists of materials they were ready to put at the disposal of the authorities to mend roads. At Hai Trach village they demolished their houses to have enough bricks to build a submerged foot-path across a river, thus making it difficult for enemy planes to spot. Such sacrifices were possible thanks to the rational organization of work and the spirit of mutual assistance which prevail over the co-op members' personal interests.

Other exhibits also come from Dong Loc: a wooden crutch on which war invalid Nguyen Hoang would come every night to the construction site to help roadmen with his advice or encouragement, the fine hand-writing of Vo Thi An, a teen-ager in the "Ten of Group, 4," who wrote to her mother shortly before her death as follows: "We are not twiddling our thumbs here, mother! At night the light of flares dropped by the Yankees facilitates our work. In the day time, their bombs kill fish for us to get more protein. The enemy bombs and shells can shake our woods and forests but not our determination."

The plain of Vinh Linh is a green carpet despite the many craters dug by enemy bombs and shells which, according to their sizes, can now be used as water tanks, or to rear fish and ducks or grow azolla (a kind of green manure).

Other trenches make it possible to the farmers to go to the fields without running the risk of being hit by shrapnel or bombs, shells and CBUs or detected by spotter planes. Besides his gun everyone has his mobile shelter made of bamboo

We learn from the statistics available at the show that from

MOBILE AA SHELTER AND THE CHILD BORN IN THE WOMB OF THE EARTH

METAL cases of the shells which set fire to the US 60,000-ton cruiser *New Jersey* on Oct. 26, 1968, the photo of a launching pad of a missile which destroyed the first B-52, the box of artificial smoke with which Vy "kindled" a fire on Nov. 11, 1966 to draw upon himself 100 bombs, thus enabling our AA batteries to down six fighter-bombers, the clay model of a famous artillery emplacement which on March 20, 1967 silenced the enemy guns shelling North Viet Nam across the 17th parallel, all this bears testimony to the activities of Vinh Linh, the area the most exposed to US attacks and even within the range of carbines of enemy forces operating in the demilitarized zone."

Vinh Linh is also known for the manner in which its inhabitants organized their life and work under the bombing.

The lay-out of a group of underground dwellings gives an idea of that struggle. Beginning with a trench deeper than a man's size, a truck leads us, after getting down

about 30 steps, to a large tunnel provided with air shafts and light and cells serving as "living rooms" for a 3 or 4-member family and roomer crypts where a young girl sells her wares, a baby-sitter nurses her little ones, a schoolmistress teaches her pupils, a nurse tends her patients, a theatrical group gives a performance. In a photo we see a midwife bathing a newly-born baby eight metres deep in the earth.



Vinh Linh was also prepared to face an eventual landing of enemy troops: the mole-hills linked to one another for kilometres would become a maze of starting points to launch unexpected attacks against the occupiers and enable us to hold out as long as necessary to repel the enemy.

The plain of Vinh Linh is a green carpet despite the many craters dug by enemy bombs and shells which, according to their sizes, can now be used as water tanks, or to rear fish and ducks or grow azolla (a kind of green manure).

Other trenches make it possible to the farmers to go to the fields without running the risk of being hit by shrapnel or bombs, shells and CBUs or detected by spotter planes. Besides his gun everyone has his mobile shelter made of bamboo

We learn from the statistics available at the show that from

1965 to 1968 in the plains on the right bank of the Red River the number of agricultural co-operatives which yield 5 tons of paddy per hectare upwards increased by 10 per cent, the local industrial production rose by 120 per cent, the number of hospitals went from 27 to 91 and that of school-children from 883,000 to 1,360,000. Destroyed since the beginning of US bombardments, the Nam Dinh textile factory, thanks to a rational organization of work, succeeded in turning out an additional 10 million metres of textiles as a gift to our Southern fellow-countrymen despite the fact that its various workshops were dispersed in the surrounding countryside.

North Viet Nam has not been "bombed back to the stone age." As clamoured for by an American brasshat, Curtis Le May; on the contrary she is gradually marching forward to socialism.



UNCONCEIVABLE STRENGTH

THE visitor can see in the stand reserved for Nghe An province the remnants of a conical hat

and a turban belonging to Mme Nguyen Thi Dien, a sexagenarian country woman who in 1930 took part with her husband in the Nghe An-Ha Tinh Soviet movement. She also wore them on the day when her son was leaving to fight the French colonialists. Fifteen years later her husband died in a fight against overwhelming odds, and her son at Dien Bien Phu. Now she agreed to let her nephew join up to continue the struggle left unfinished by his father and grandfather. At home, the old woman voluntarily helped the armymen in minor work such as mending clothes.

Here we deal with the sources of that constantly renewed energy of the Vietnamese nation: it is a symbol of the leadership and thorough-going revolutionary spirit of the Marxist-Leninist Party of the working class and the tradition of indomitable struggle forged by our people in the course of their military history.

Like the French colonialists in 1955, when they were staging a comeback to Viet Nam, the American imperialists did not foresee such a strength, incomprehensible for them, and they have been paying dear for that. In this great confrontation between human values and barbarity that "unconceivable strength," so much vaunted by US propaganda, turns out to be on the side of the people's war, of a people resolute to fight for their own cause and for the cause of mankind.

SIXTEEN YEARS AFTER...

(Continued from page 2)

defeating another by reducing its military presence there." Whereas the French controlled the cities in a relatively sure fashion, today the war is being fought there with all its intensity; there is no more sanctuary for the occupier. Practically the GI's have been forced to battle any place, any time and any way the Liberation forces want them to. Furthermore, the South Vietnamese revolutionary forces today can rely on a vast rear base, socialist North Viet Nam, and receive the most effective international aid. It is not in the full flush of victory but in a losing posture in Viet Nam that the Americans have intensified the war in Laos. There, all the weight of the USA and the presence of thousands of US advisers and battalions of Thai troops sent in order from Washington have not prevented

us from making strangers to our race fight for causes which are proper to us. Of course, all our colonial wars had been fought and well fought by the indigenous troops, but this epoch where our policy succeeded in persuading these indigenes that they were fighting for their own interest was over." ***

Recalling the lessons forgotten by the successive governments of his country, an American author has written: "If there is any analogy, useful to us in the 1960's, it is something closer to us in time and space: the experience of the French in Viet Nam from 1946 to 1954." ***

* Bernard Fall: *The Two Vietnams*, p.122.
** Neerwark, Dec. 1, 1969.

*** Pierre Langlais: *Dien Bien Phu*, p.241.
**** Theodore Draper: *The Abuse of Power*, p.126.



Military Situation in Indo-China before Dien Bien Phu

Legend: a) Free areas in Viet Nam.
b) Direction of attack of Vietnamese and Pathet Lao army units.

D.R.V.N. GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT ON U.S. AGGRESSION IN CAMBODIA

On April 30, 1970 US President Nixon impudently ordered US troops to launch aggressive attacks in Cambodia. Earlier, on April 29 and 30, the United States threatening US地面 forces including infantry, armored units, B-52s and aircraft of other types, into large-scale actions deep into Cambodian territory.

This is US naked aggression against Cambodia, gross violation of her independence and sovereignty, utter disregard of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina. It is a new, extremely dangerous US escalation, resulting in an expansion of the war to the whole of Indochina, and a serious threat to peace in Southeast Asia and the world. It is an insolent challenge to all peace- and justice-loving countries; it is also an intolerable challenge to US public opinion which has been urging that the Nixon Administration put an end to its aggression and withdraw all US troops from Indochina.

To deceive and pacify world and American public opinion, and to camouflage the US aggression and extension of the war, President Nixon has multiplied efforts against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and, puffed forward the sophist contention that the US attacks on Cambodian territory are designed to protect the lives of US troops and to bring the Viet Nam war to an early end. But this quibble is all too transparent!

Everybody knows that over the past fifteen years, the United States has undermined the independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia in an attempt to turn that country into a colony, and a military base. After the US directed coup d'état on March 18, 1970, the present US attacks against Cambodia aim precisely at speeding up the implementation of this US aggressive plan. In the past, Johnson talked of "saving American lives" and "bringing the war to an early end" to camouflage the US escalation of the war in North Viet Nam and in Laos. The truth is that the US war of aggression in South Viet Nam is dragging out and expanding day by day, hundreds of thousands of US troops have been killed or wounded. In his turn, Nixon has now repeated the same saving American lives and bringing the war to an early end" claims to camouflage the US aggression in Cambodia, and escalation and expansion of the war to the whole of Indochina. Following in the Johnson administration's footsteps, the Nixon administration is gradually

"Americanizing" the war of aggression in Cambodia which is being turned into a "second Viet Nam." To protect the lives of US troops and bring the war to an early end, there is only one way - to withdraw rapidly and completely all US troops!

The US escalation of the war of aggression in Cambodia and its extension to the whole of Indochina will expose the aggressive, wanton and obdurate nature of the Western imperialists and the odious features of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique which serves the US imperialists under cover of fake neutrality. These adventurous US actions are proof enough that Nixon's Vietnamization plan is going bankrupt, and have shed a strong light on the enrichment and setbacks of the US aggressors and their lackeys in South Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. With a huge war machine which includes over a million US-puppet and satellite troops and thousands of air and naval craft, and the dredging of millions of tons of bombs on Viet Nam, the US imperialists have proved to be unable to prevent the Vietnamese people from winning victory after victory. The frantic US escalation of the war in Laos has not been able to conquer the valiant Lao people who fight the invaders with fierce determination. The cynical US aggression in Cambodia cannot stop off the US-puppets' defeat in Viet Nam, nor can it save the fascist and racialist clique of Lon Nol-Sirik Matak from total collapse in the face of the impetuous mounting forces of the Khmer people rallied within the United Nations Army of National Liberation under the clear-sighted leadership of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk. The more the United States prolongs and expands the war in Indochina, the heavier its failures.

The peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos have deep at heart independence, freedom and peace to build their countries. They demand only one thing from the United States with all its troops: to withdraw and let each of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples settle themselves their own affairs. It is the US imperialists who have hurled expeditionary troops into an aggression against the Indochinese countries and savage massacres of their inhabitants, it is they who have brought dishonor on the United States and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. We are firmly convinced that all brothers and friends in the five continents will extend continued and increased support to the just cause of the three Indochinese peoples till final victory.

Hanoi, May 2, 1970.

PLANNED FORCIBLE REPATRIATION OF VIETNAMESE RESIDENTS IN CAMBODIA CONDEMNED

In a statement released on May 2, the spokesman of the DRVN Foreign Ministry strongly denounced the planned forcible "repatriation" of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia to the zones in South Viet Nam under the military control of the US and its puppets. The found "repatriation" is being negotiated by a delegation sent by the Saigon puppet administration to Phnom Penh to contact the coup makers there.

The statement stressed:

"While our fellow-countrymen in both zones and world public opinion are highly indignant at, and severely condemning, the reactionary Lon Nol-Matak clique's massacres of Vietnamese residents, the Thieu-Khieu not only repressed the students and war veterans and invalids in Saigon who expressed their solidarity with Vietnamese residents and struggled against the Lon Nol-Matak clique's terror and repressive maneuvers, but also supplied weapons to

this clique to kill Cambodians and barbarily massacre Vietnamese residents. These extremely vile attitudes and acts of the Vietnamese traitors in Saigon have been exposed and scored by public opinion.

Now, the Saigon puppet administration plays the trick of repatriating Vietnamese residents, setting up an "interministerial committee" allegedly to "give relief to the Vietnamese residents." Its true aim is to force the Vietnamese residents to return to the US, plan concentration camps to draft them into the army, serve as cannon-fodder, open the patriotic struggle of our compatriots and to realize its US bosses' policy of using Vietnamese to fight Vietnamese.

The statement called on Vietnamese residents in Cambodia to increase their solidarity to protect one another and to strengthen their friendship with the Khmer people to counter and foil all nefarious moves of the henchmen of the US in Saigon and Phnom Penh.

the statement stressed:

"While our fellow-countrymen in both zones and world public opinion are highly indignant at, and severely condemning, the reactionary Lon Nol-Matak clique's massacres of Vietnamese residents, the Thieu-Khieu not only repressed the students and war veterans and invalids in Saigon who expressed their solidarity with Vietnamese residents and struggled against the Lon Nol-Matak clique's terror and repressive maneuvers, but also supplied weapons to

SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK DENOUNCES U.S. ARMED AGGRESSION IN CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and President of the National United Front of Kampuchea, issued on April 30 an appeal in connection with the current US armed aggression in Cambodia.

The appeal, made public to the press in Peking by the Secretaries of the Cambodian Head of State, reads in full as follows:

- A so-called Asian Conference on Cambodia.
- Formation of a so-called coalition government in Phnom Penh.
- Internationalization of the civil war in Cambodia which has become "a foreign invasion." In the months of President Nixon and his lackeys, Samdech, Thamn Khanom and company.

Samdech N. Sihanouk made clear his official position with regard to these three "schemes" as follows:

- We deny in anticipation the de-Asianized and Americanized governments of Bangkok, Seoul and Saigon and the governments of Cambodia, Laos and Wellington the right to interfere in whatever manner in the internal affairs of the Indochinese peoples, of the Khmer people in particular.

"Therefore the press holds that it will not pay to say at great costs the present Phnom Penh regime which has usurped the constitutional power.

"With the 'boat' of his Cambodian clients sinking, President Nixon has decided to 'tear off' the main mass of US imperialists and to risk 'heavy stakes' against the Khmer people who are fighting simply to regain their freedom and democracy.

"These 'heavy stakes' consist in hurling heavily armed helicopters for merciless terror raids and strafing the population in the liberated zones, using B-52 bombers to raze the liberated towns and districts; dragging the liberated villages (particularly in the province of Sway Rieng) through

(Continued page 8)

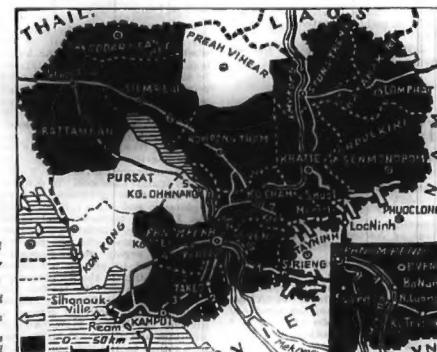
CAMBODIAN PATRIOTIC FORCES' SUBSTANTIAL SUCCESSES

THE Cambodian people's resistance against the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique has spread all over Cambodia after the March 18 coup. Rallied under the banner of the National United Front of Kampuchea, the newly-built patriotic armed forces are swinging into action. The Cambodian people, loyal to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, have risen up in many areas of the country. Up to the end of April 1970, thousands of traitors were disposed of, many enemy units disintegrated, hundreds of military posts overthrown, hundreds of villages and about forty towns (districts) liberated.

The patriotic forces were most conspicuous in the provinces of Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri, Kratie, Kompong Cham (Northeast), Sway Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Takeo and Kampong (South), Battambang and Siemreap (West). In the capital, Phnom Penh, the capital city. Sections of trunk communication lines were cut off such as the roads linking Phnom Penh to Saigon through Sway Rieng (Highway No 1), to the North-Eastern provinces (No 7) to Takeo (No 10), to Sihanoukville via Kampong (No 3) and the railway line parallel to that road.

It is reported that on the night of May 2, the Cambodian patriotic forces liberated two important ferries on the Mekong River and two subsector CPs between 46 and 75km southeast of

Provincial capital
State frontier
Provincial boundaries
Road
US invasion
Provinces vast areas of which are under Khmer patriotic forces' control



"b) We reject in advance all solutions to be concocted by the United States directly or through intermediary 'friendly' governments to the Phnom Penh government issue with a view of giving Lon Nol a new lease of life.

"Unless this regime is sanguinary to the last, and unless the go into exile abroad, there will be no question of the Khmer people and their liberation army accepting any modus vivendi with corrupted rightists and ultra-rightist criminals and servants of US imperialism.

"The Khmer people and their National United Front of Kampuchea and liberation army will not accept to fight in arms, even if it should take them several years, till the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime is crushed, the traitors and their chief accomplices are punished and US imperialism is rendered incapable of engineering another coup against Cambodia like that of March 18, 1970.

"c) We resolutely dismiss the description by the Washington government and other governments acting as its accomplices of the Khmer people's resistance to the fascists and traitors of Lon Nol regime as 'foreign invasion' in an attempt to justify intervention in Cambodia by the imperialist and satellite forces.

"Indochina belongs to the Indochinese alone. The affairs of Cambodia concern only the Cambodians. For the three Indochinese countries there is only one foreign invasion, that is the invasion by the United States, the sole violator of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 on Indochina and those of 1962 on Laos.

"Therefore, if de-Asianized Asians, Americanized Asians, or service Asians of the United States, or self-styled Asians are to meet at a conference, they should put on the agenda of this conference the sole question of unconditional, total and immediate withdrawal of the ground, naval and air forces of the United States and its satellites from Indochina.

"This conforms to the April 25 Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples in letter and in spirit.

"Inspired by the principle that the independence, freedom and equality is the affair of its own people, the different parties undertake to do everything possible to render one another mutual support if the interested party so desires and on the basis of mutual respect."

"We therefore declare that neither the United States nor any other country

or government outside Indochina have the right to intervene militarily in Indochina in general and in Cambodia in particular.

"The conference to be convened by

Mr Adam Malik, the well-known "assistant" of the United States, should

therefore limit its "ambitions" to

bringing about a halt to this invasion

and aggression.



Wreckage of a U.S. plane downed on Oct. 24, 1964 at Dak Dore (Cambodia)

CAMBODIA'S NATIONAL UNION ROYAL GOVERNMENT SET UP

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and President of the National United Front of Kampuchea, held a press conference in Peking, at which he made public the Political Programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea (see analysis in our next issue) and the list of the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea. He also announced the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea and made known the Proclamation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the members list of that Government.

Following is the list of members of the Political Bureau of the National United Front of Kampuchea:

Mr. Penn Nouth — Chairman
Mr. Chau Seng — member
General Duong Sam Oi — member
Mr. Chan Youan — member
Mr. Chou Sam — member
Mr. Hou Yunn — member
Mr. Huu Nhim — member
Mr. Huu Samanh — member
Mr. Khiem Sampan — member
Mr. Sarin Chhak — member
Mr. Thounon Munin — member

The Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea is composed of the following personalities:

Prime Minister: Mr. Penn Nouth
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Mr. Sarin Chhak

Minister charged with special missions: Mr. Chau Seng

Minister of Popular Education and Youth: Mr. Chan Youan

Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs: Dr. Ngu Hu

Minister of Economy and Finance: Mr. Thomas Nunn

Minister of National Defence: Mr. Khiem Sampan

Minister of Military Equipment and Armament: Major General Huong Sam Oi

Minister of Information and Propaganda: Mr. Huu Nhim

Minister of Public Works, Telecommunications and Reconstruction: Mr. Huu Samanh

Minister of Interior, Communal Reforms and Cooperatives: Mr. Hou Yunn

Minister of Justice and Judicial Reforms: Mr. Chea San.

THE Proclamation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia reads in full as follows:

"In his formal message to the Khmer nation, dated March 23, 1970, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, announced the formation of a new Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the FUNK.

"Today, following the extemporaneous press conference brought together in Peking, the qualified representatives of different circles of Khmer society, the new Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the FUNK of which Mr. Penn Nouth is Prime Minister, is formed.

"Just as it was defined in the

"PROCHEACHON" SUPPORTS SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK

THE Committee of the "Procheachon" (Pro-Soviet Group of Cambodia) issued on April 23 a statement asserting that the unchanged policy of the group is to rally the entire Khmer people to overthrow the American imperialists and overthrow the dictatorship of the Lon Nol clique.

2. After complete victory, build an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous Cambodia.

"On this occasion, the new Government of National Union under the leadership of the FUNK reaffirms the solemnity of its capacity as the sole legitimate national government of the entire Khmer nation from which the fascist and racist reactionary regime of Phnom Penh is excluded."

"On this score, it proclaims solemnly:

1. The condemnation by the Khmer people of the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique which has sabotaged and destroyed the independence and neutrality of Cambodia for the benefit of American imperialism whose troops, supported by those of Saigon, have extensively

(Continued page 11)

the entire people, has carried out most consistently and actively the anti-Cambodian policy of the US. Our government has continually exposed and actively opposed the schemes of the US imperialists and their henchmen headed by Lon Nol who, combining attacks from outside and inside, attempted from inside, plotted to destroy the peaceful, independent and neutral Cambodia and make of it a new colony of the US.

"This plot now has become a reality.

"In face of the present grave danger threatening Cambodia by uniting the entire people and using all forms of struggle to foil the schemes of the US imperialists and overthrow the traitorous clique, headed by Lon Nol and set up a peaceful and truly neutral government which will defend democratic liberties and improve the living conditions of the people, in it is possible to achieve a truly independent, peaceful, neutral and prosperous Cambodia."

"In that spirit the 'Procheachon' declares its approval of, and support for, the March 23 Proclamation of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk."

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Denounces...

(Continued from page 7)

stop without delay their armed intervention against Cambodia. According to the latest news from US papers, dispatched by the US State Department, the US has, in order only to occupy a part of Svay Rieng province called "Parrot's Beak," committed to Cambodia several thousand Yankee soldiers and 65,000 South Vietnamese mercenaries."

"Not satisfied with this sinister open intervention with the sole purpose of crushing ruthlessly the national liberation movement of the Khmer people, certain military circles in Washington even now are checking to see whether the USA should not let, at any cost, the army of the National United Front of Kampuchea, which they brazenly label 'Viet Cong,' to take hold of Phnom Penh."

"In my capacity as the leader of the Khmer people, I call on the world's peoples, including the American people, to stand together in support of the new and important cause of the US imperialists which wants to deny despicably by armed force a small people the right to fight for national independence, neutrality, democracy and their own freedom; by brazenly and unequivocally commanding this armed intervention of the United States against Cambodia; by demanding that their governments sever diplomatic and other relations with the Lon Nol clique and blood-thirsty regime, which has given the way to the afore-said US intervention; by urging their respective governments to provide aid in one way or another to the Khmer people struggling against the traitors and the foreign invaders; by taking diplomatic and political actions to prevent the United States and its satellites and allies' aid in one way or another to the anti-popular Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime at bay, and

"But the peoples who are victims of US neo-colonialist imperialism do not and will not agree to remain for ever a prey to Nixon and his like."

"So far as the Khmer people in particular and the Indochinese peoples in general are concerned, there is no question, and will never be any question, of bowing to or being brought to their knees before the US imperialist aggressor and murderer."

"Shrugging off Nixon's allegation that the Khmer people and Vietnamese people could be a menace to the lives of the American youth or the security of the United States half the globe away from Indochina," Samdech N. Sihanouk said, "the United States of America have never for a moment, that is to say neither before nor after the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreement on Indochina, threatened or provoked the United States."

"It is the United States alone which has deliberately violated these agreements and which are vulnerable falling on a defenseless prey, has decided brutally to attack our three countries and peoples."

"This fact is known to the whole world. Only the governments subservient to the United States pretend not to be aware of it."

"The lives of Mr. Nixon's soldiers will no longer be in danger as soon as the United States and its allies have given him full powers to do so" to abide by the 1954 Geneva Agreement and consequently withdraws all the US and allied forces from Indochina and lets the Indochinese solve themselves the problems of their respective countries."

"I request all the peoples and governments of the world to make this plain to President Nixon." Samdech Norodom Sihanouk concluded.

VIET NAM COURIERS

THE WHOLE WORLD AGAINST U.S. WAR INTENSIFICATION IN INDOCHINA

All States Which Have Peace and Liberty of the Peoples at Heart Are Called Upon To Show Their Will To Contribute to the Riposte Against the Aggressor

(Soviet Government's Statement)

The Government of the Soviet Union on May 4 issued the following statement:

"In face of a grave deterioration of the situation in Southeast Asia caused by the aggressive acts of the US of America against Cambodia, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to make the following declaration:

"On order from the President of the United States, Richard Nixon, US armed forces entered the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam from April 30 to May 1. This was announced in an address made by the President of the United States over the radio and television. According to press agencies, the American armed forces, including armored vehicles, have already deep into Cambodian territory, bringing death to the population of Cambodia. The American command also has ordered important forces of the puppet regime of South Viet Nam to participate in those aggressive operations."

"A new hotbed of war has appeared on the territory of Southeast Asia. In addition to Viet Nam and Laos, the war has been extended to Cambodia.

"While involving another State of the Indochinese peninsula in the war, the President of the United States has, in his address, threatened at all the States which would

decide to give their support to the victims of the American aggression.

"Moreover, the United States has, in the past few days, conducted massive and rapid aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Thus, it has grossly violated the commitment that it had taken and that constituted the basis of the four-party talks in Paris.

"It is clear to everybody that the American administration is following an aggressive tendency in its policy, thinking that the only way to exert power is to destroy with international affairs is to have recourse to force."

"In Washington it is presumed that the United States will use force where it considers necessary to overthrow the governments unacceptable to it and to establish its dictatorship."

"Such a tendency which has been followed in the past has brought and is bringing only failure to the American policy. That is a well-known fact which is being exemplified by the war against the Vietnamese people."

"Having provoked a war in the States of the Indochinese peninsula to US strategic military interests, and including these States in the US war against Viet Nam are the main objective of the US in this area. They are well known to all peoples. They are imperialistic, aggressive goals which have nothing in common with the interests of the peoples, and are, therefore, inexorably doomed to failure."

The above-mentioned statement of the President of the United

700 Million Chinese Will Readily Give All-Out Support and Assistance to Indochinese Peoples

(Chinese Government's Statement)

The Government of the People's Republic of China issued on May 4 the following statement:

"On April 30, 1970, US President Nixon, tearing off all masks of 'peace,' brazenly announced the committing of US troops and South Viet Nam mercenaries to the territory of Cambodia and South-East Asia. This is in view of a massive invasion of Cambodia and a barbarous war of aggression against the Cambodian people. At the same time, on May 1 and 2, US imperialism resumed bombing of Quang Binh and Nghe An provinces of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. This is an extremely grave step taken by US imperialism to further expand its war of aggression in Indochina."

"It is clear to everybody that with the escalation of US aggression in Indochina, the danger for the lives of the American soldiers is far from diminishing.

"The deeper the US plunges into its military adventures on the Vietnamese, Lao and now Cambodian soil, the bigger the losses American families will have to sustain. To save the lives of scores and hundreds of thousands of Americans, there may be and in fact there exists a simple solution, namely to bring home the American troops instead of sending them to Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos."

"It is clear that the American administration is following an aggressive tendency in its policy, thinking that the only way to exert power is to destroy with international affairs is to have recourse to force."

"The statement of the US President about the main purpose of the US in Southeast Asia consists in toppling progressive regimes in that area, strangling the national liberation movement, preventing the social progress of the peoples and to subdue, by colonial methods, the internal and foreign policy of the States of the Indochinese peninsula to US strategic military interests, and including these States in the US war against Viet Nam. These are the main objective of the US in this area. They are well known to all peoples. They are imperialistic, aggressive goals which have nothing in common with the interests of the peoples, and are, therefore, inexorably doomed to failure."

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front

made public on May 2 and 3 strong statements, condemning US imperialism for its new crimes of aggression and war.

The Chinese Government and people express their most resolute support to the statement of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and to the statements of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front.

The Chinese Government solemnly declares:

"US imperialist aggression against Cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in Indochina are not only frantic provocations against the three Indochinese peoples, but also frantic provocations against the Chinese people, the South-East Asian peoples and the revolutionary peoples of the whole world. Implementing their great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings, the 700 million Chinese people pledge a flagrant arbitrary action in international affairs and must be resolutely condemned to further expand its war of aggression in Indochina. This fully proves that the reactionary coup d'état staged on March 18 by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak rightist clique with the aim of illegally overthrowing Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk was entirely plotted and engineered by the Nixon Government."

"On May 2, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and President of the National United Front of Kampuchea, issued a solemn and just statement sternly condemning US imperialism for its odious crime of aggression against Cambodia and solemnly calling on the valiant Cambodian people to unite closely with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples and strengthen to the maximum their common struggle against the US aggressors in accordance with the resolutions of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples.

"Chairman Mao has long pointed out: 'The US imperialists and reactionaries of all countries are paper tigers.' The three Indochinese peoples, uniting together, daring to fight, persevering in protracted war, defying difficulties and advancing wave upon wave, will certainly defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs."

"Victory surely belongs to the three heroic Indochinese peoples!"

THE WHOLE WORLD AGAINST U.S. WAR INTENSIFICATION IN INDOCHINA

KOSYGIN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON INDOCHINA

AN KOSYGIN Chairman of the Soviet Union held on May 4 a press conference in which he read the statement of the Soviet Government on US expansion of its war of aggression in Indochina. He then answered many questions of the press.

Referring to the statement of the White House, he said that the Soviet Union must weigh all the complexity of the relations with the United States in view of the US intrusion in Cambodia. Chairman Kossygin said that the spokesman of the White House had somewhat sought to minimize it. But he stressed, this statement should be addressed to Mr. Nixon. It is Nixon who must weigh his deeds before committing aggression, deploying his troops and killing civilians.

Refuting Nixon's allegations that the US acts in Cambodia are necessary to control and accelerate the withdrawal of US troops from South Viet Nam, Chairman Kossygin said that with such a logic, one could interfere in any country in the world.

To a question concerning the re-activation of the International Control Commission in Cambodia, Kossygin said: "Now is the time for action to solve the problem of US aggression. The negotiations with the US Government to withdraw US troops from Cambodia and Viet Nam."

With regard to the holding of a Geneva Conference in the context of the current situation in Cambodia, Kossygin reaffirmed the comprehensive support accorded by the Soviet Union to the Vietnamese people's struggle against US aggression.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT...

(Continued from page 9)

The policy of neutrality of Cambodia and her peaceful line which it has pursued until recently was not to the liking of those who direct the policy of the US. The American invasion of Cambodia has brought out still more evidently the link existing between the subversive actions of the services concerned of the US and the coup d'etat in Phnom Penh which has dislodged Prince Norodom Sihanouk. These services and their agents in Cambodia have been doing their best to arouse bad blood between the Khmer and Vietnamese people. They have carried out a bloody massacre of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia, set up concentration camps where they brutally killed peaceful inhabitants of the country. They resorted to every method to split the Vietnamese one another. Fratricide has been imposed on the countries of this area. The doctrine of "Vietnamization" of the war advocated by the US President provides an example. Eventually, every government which allows the US to turn into an accomplice of its policy of aggression must be condemned as the enemy of the peoples.

One may ask who has allowed the

NIKON FACES WIDE PUBLIC OUTRIES AT HOME

Chairman Kossygin said that the decisive voice belonged to Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos. Now that their voices have been taken place, they must be listened to. Now is not the time for conferences. It is time for action.

Chairman Kossygin mentioned reports of US troops in Cambodia applying the tactics of burning all, razing all towns and villages, killing women and children.

Chairman Kossygin rejected the convening of a South-East Asian Conference at the instigation of Adam Malik, Foreign Minister of Indonesia, with the participation of US allies in the aggression. He pointed out that a conference that groups all allies of an aggression could not bring about a peaceful settlement.

Replies to a question by Viet Nam News Agency, Chairman Kossygin said: "The recent conference of the tri-partite between the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples has provided a factor which will make it possible to co-ordinate efforts of the three Indochinese peoples in the resistance against US aggression."

Referring to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, Chairman Kossygin denounced the unconstructive attitude of the US side and said: "As you know, the negotiations have made no progress."

Kossygin reaffirmed the comprehensive support accorded by the Soviet Union to the Vietnamese people's struggle against US aggression.

THE reckless decision of US President Nixon to send American troops for an overt armed aggression against Cambodia and renew bombing against many populated areas of Viet Nam has set off a fury of public outcry in the United States.

Americans of all walks of life, including the toughest supporters of Nixon so far in the Senate and House of Representatives, have denounced the moves as serious threats to peace likely to lead to an indefinite prolongation of the war.

In the hours immediately after Nixon's televised speech on April 30 on the sending of US forces to Cambodia the Senate Foreign Relations Committee issued a warning to "the danger of seeing the Vietnamese conflict gradually spread to a conflict taking place in the whole of Indochina." It is fully consistent with the policy we [the US administration] have been following for five years... It is not consistent with any plan for ending the war."

Senator McGovern, a potential candidate for the presidency in 1972, called Nixon's Indochina policy "reckless and needless."

"The recent invasion of Cambodia and resumption of bombing of North Viet Nam are only the latest in a long series of actions that mean more slaughter and destruction," he said.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield began Senate debates on the US intervention by breaking it as "an ill-advised adventure that could escalate the conflict into a general Indochinese war."

Senator Edmund S. Muskie, Democratic — Maine, said he was terribly disturbed and concerned

(Continued page 11)

its bellicose policy of aggression. The Soviet Union has always respected and will continue to respect the neutrality and independence of Cambodia, as well as her sovereignty and territorial integrity and borders. This is the reason why we forcefully condemn US intervention in Cambodia.

Whatever pretext may be advanced to justify this intervention, it is evident that the cynical contempt for the inalienable right of the Indochinese peoples to be masters of their countries and the gross American dictated remain the basis of the US foreign policy which supports and military intervention and aggression are the means it has taken.

It is certain that the expansion of US aggression in South-East Asia will meet with more and more effective resistance from the countries victims of the imperialist attacks and from all those who have the interests of peace and the freedom of the peoples at heart. In addition to the heavy responsibility of the US agent of Hitlerism, the US must also shoulder its responsibility for the aggression perpetrated against the Cambodian people. Of course, the Soviet Government will draw appropriate conclusions for its policy in view of this line of action adopted by the US in South-East Asia.

News from LAOS

LAO PATRIOTS CAPTURE ATTOPEU TOWN

THE Lao patriotic armed forces and people on April 28 overran the enemy positions in Attopeu and captured the town, reported KPL which quoted sources of the Vientiane administration as saying that 93 rightist troops were killed and 32 others were wounded.

The Lao patriots assaulted an artillery site, the airfield, the military headquarters and several barracks of the enemy. Under the impact of the powerful assaults, the enemy in the town fled in panic.

Attopeu town, situated at the foot of the fertile Bolovens plateau in Lower Laos, had been a staging area for the US-fostered bandits and commandos to launch harassing attacks against the liberated area in Attopeu and other provinces.

Considering moreover that the Cambodian people are engaged in the struggle for the recovery of its sacred rights to independence and national sovereignty, against oppression by the American imperialists and their lackeys of Phnom Penh, and that this struggle is that of all the Indochinese peoples, victims of American imperialism, and certain of the justice of the struggle being waged at present against the open aggression and massive armed forces of the American imperialists, and to final victory, the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the FUNK expects encouragement, militant sympathy and fraternal support, as from today, from all the

people and governments in the world who uphold independence, peace and justice.

"This encouragement, sympathy and support will find expression in the recognition of our government as the sole legal and legitimate government of Cambodia by more and more friendly peoples and governments."

"For their part, the Khmer people, under the leadership of the FUNK under President Sihanouk, will make all sacrifices to achieve final victory over the American imperialists and their lackeys, the Lon Nol Sirik Matak clique, for the present struggle determined the liberty and dignity of our country which Cambodia had

"In this spirit, the new Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the FUNK proclaims its unconditional adherence to the international treaties, accords and conventions which Cambodia had signed before March 1970.

"Considering moreover that the Cambodian people are engaged in the struggle for the recovery of its sacred rights to independence and national sovereignty, against oppression by the American imperialists and their lackeys of Phnom Penh, and that this struggle is that of all the Indochinese peoples, victims of American imperialism, and certain of the justice of the struggle being waged at present against the open aggression and massive armed forces of the American imperialists, and to final victory, the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the FUNK expects encouragement, militant sympathy and fraternal support, as from today, from all the

"Long live the FUNK!"

"Long live Sanech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and President of the FUNK!"

"The Khmer people will win!"

THE Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia has promptly granted diplomatic recognition by the LNU Government and the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government as the "sole legal and legitimate government of Cambodia."

caused a grave constitutional crisis by an illegal act of war. It called for immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Southeast Asia and for the US to withdraw and to approve any more funds for the war.

Another assault on US policy in Southeast Asia came from John Kenneth Galbraith, a Harvard economist, US Ambassador to India. In a speech speech Galbraith said control of the US military establishment was the paramount issue of the nation.

He said that there were few or no vocal defenders of the war in Viet Nam and that it drew its support from the military bureaucracy. "The issue is truth. If we are fighting this war not for the national interest but for the military interest," he said.

Liane Paula, a Nobel prize winner, branded as "the American in Cambodia."

Dr Benjamin Spock, at a press conference organised by the New Masses Committee, denounced an appeal in favour of a movement against the government policy. He announced plans for a mass demonstration on May 9 in front of the White House under the slogan: "Withdraw immediately all US troops from South-East Asia."

THE wave of indignation has also reached America abroad.

According to AP, a group of Americans living in Manila on May 2 sharply denounced the decision of President Nixon's to send US troops into Cambodia. The group, called "Americans against US Policy in Viet Nam," said: "We condemn this civil and inhuman President and announce that he does not represent us."

THE Nixon decision drew violent outbursts from the students who almost immediately after

CAMBODIA'S...

(Continued from page 6)

invaded and occupied the national territory, in defiance of the international laws and in order to repress our people.

"That the foreign policy of Cambodia is and will remain that of national independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment, of solidarity and friendship with all the peace- and justice-loving peoples and governments."

"In this spirit, the new Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the FUNK proclaims its unconditional adherence to the international treaties, accords and conventions which Cambodia had signed before March 1970.

"Considering moreover that the Cambodian people are engaged in the struggle for the recovery of its sacred rights to independence and national sovereignty, against oppression by the American imperialists and their lackeys of Phnom Penh, and that this struggle is that of all the Indochinese peoples, victims of American imperialism, and certain of the justice of the struggle being waged at present against the open aggression and massive armed forces of the American imperialists, and to final victory, the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the FUNK expects encouragement, militant sympathy and fraternal support, as from today, from all the

U.S. AGGRESSION AGAINST CAMBODIA CONDEMNED

N a statement issued on May 3, the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front energetically condemned the open armed intervention of the US imperialists

against Cambodia and voiced full support for the struggle of the Khmer people to defend their independence and territorial integrity.

News in Brief

NIXON FACES...

(Continued from page 10)

about the President's decision. He said that Nixon's speech on April 30 and the one ten days before in which he said that force was in sight were "irreconcilable" and added, "The President has decided to seek a military method of ending this war rather than a negotiated method."

The police brutalities and especially the killing of four students in a demonstration at Kent State University, Ohio, were on the flames. A youth in Indiana committed suicide in protest of Nixon's

"Ghastly," exclaimed Senator Charles E. Goodell, Republican — New York. "It is unbelievable," commented O. Hatfield, Republican — Oregon. "A tragic mistake," remarked William D. Proxmire, Democratic — Wisconsin.

Senator Ed. M. Kennedy said Nixon has fallen a prey to the same illusions that drove another from office — victory in Southeast Asia. "Today," he said, "we are in error to still insist and we retain the harvest of this error with dissent and turmoil." The United States is facing a very dark future because the president's policies can bring nothing but an increased level of violence and expansion of the war. Nixon's policies will bring sorrow, death and more air strikes.

According to Western reports, more than 150 schools throughout the United States had planned vigils.

Other anti-war groups have also taken action.

About 2,500 employees of the New York City government signed petitions on May 5 protesting Nixon's policies in South-East Asia and the fatal shooting of the four students at Kent State University.

The petition describes the deaths of the students as the "logical outcome of the Nixon administration's policy of encouraging the use of violence at home and abroad."

The Senate of Massachusetts passed a resolution calling for a referendum on the Cambodian issue while a motion was endorsed by the Senate of Hawaii to urge for cessation of US military intervention in Cambodia.

The Senate of Massachusetts adopted a resolution calling for a referendum on the Cambodian issue while a motion was endorsed by the Senate of Hawaii to urge for cessation of US military intervention in Cambodia.

THE Nixon decision drew violent outbursts from the students

who almost immediately after

"TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much need for improvement in the working of our country. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help to serve you more efficiently in future.

MILITARY OPERATIONS

INITIAL RESULTS OF PLAF ACTIONS FROM APRIL 1 TO 20, 1970

- ★ 50,000 Enemy Troops (20,000 GIs) Put out of Action.
- ★ 1,200 Military Vehicles (800 Tanks and Armoured Cars) Destroyed.
- ★ 500 Planes and Helicopters Downed or Destroyed.

ENEMY LOSSES AT DAK SIENG (148km SOUTH-SOUTHEAST OF DA NANG) IN 26 DAYS (APRIL 1-26)

- ★ 2,497 Casualties (35 US Advisers and 4 Puppet Battalion Commanders).
- ★ 151 Prisoners.
- ★ 60 Aircraft Downed and 16 Destroyed.
- ★ 32 Cannons and Heavy Mortars Knocked out of Commission

Carried pitch-a-bach, these PLAF guns are to spring surprises on the enemy



Saigon in Political Effervescence

THIEU-KY-KHIEM CLIQUE UNDER FIRE FROM ALL QUARTERS

In Saigon, the students stepped in their struggle against the fascist authoritarian regime. The Supreme Court had to consider the legality of the action brought by Nguyen Van Thieu against the students. On April 21, it came to the conclusion that the "constitutionality" of the law was based upon which to indict the students arranged before the military court, was not valid and on April 29, it stated that that law must be a breach of the constitution.

The Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique was nonplussed by the statement made to pressmen by the students "questioned" by the police. UPI wrote on April 29: "Quynh Huong, a teacher, one of the four girls among 21 persons brought to trial before the military court, said she and the other three girls were tortured with electric shocks in the ears. Two had lighted cigarettes placed against their sex organs. Mrs. Huong said her husband was forced to watch her tortured and then as she was forced to watch as her husband was beaten."

Another witness, Luu Hoang Thao, who was carried into the court room by four other students, said he was beaten on the knees for several days and had to walk. Thao said he had electric shocks applied to his ears and genitals. At one point, police thought he was dead and drove him

out along the Bien Hoa highway, prepared to dump him in a ditch but found he was still alive. Then said the police also poured salt water down his throat and then jumped on his stomach to make sure he vomited blood."

The students also actively took part in a vast protest against the massacre by the Lon Nol-Matak clique of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia. Thieu was quick to quell it. The police used bludgeons and tear gas to disperse the crowd and even held a ceremony in memory of the victims of the massacre by the Phnom Penh fascists. Two newspapers were closed down: *Tin Sang* (Morning News) which on April 18 issued an issue that "the indifference of the government induces people to believe that it is ready to sacrifice the Vietnamese in Cambodia for the sake of anti-communism" and the *Dong Nai* which quoted on April 27 "Senator" Pham Nam Sach as asserting that the Saigon administration had supplied Phnom Penh with arms and ammunition to slaughter the Vietnamese residents.

On April 24, the crowd, exasperated by the hateful attitude of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique, stormed the building of the former Cambodian Embassy in Saigon. About one hundred youths, mostly students and schoolboys, occupied it and held the ground against the police

which besieged it to deny them all food supply. However in the twelve days blockade, food was managed to get through the police cordon. It was not until May 5 that the students evacuated the building after a violent clash in which tear gas was used by the police. About sixty students were made to leave.

Meanwhile, serious incidents occurred between the generals' men and Saigon Buddhists. The bonze renegade Thich Tam Chau — who to the present dictators that was Mr. Nguen Van Thieu — to whom two District 4 and 6 town districts had been victims of the same measure after their discharge from the army.

On March 8, 1970, the puppet authorities in Doan Thi Diem Street, Saigon, and evicted many families, including those of war invalids. This arbitrary action resulted in a clash. Elderly families and disabled soldiers in the 4th and 6th town districts had been victims of the same measure after their discharge from the army.

On March 9, 1970, the Saigon paper *Hoa Binh* (Peace) carried a report on this subject, an excerpt of which was told to me:

"...at Phan Thiet, a recruit who had a right leg and left arm amputated, three fingers missing in his right hand, a scarred and blotchy face and was blind in his right eye. At my question, 'Has any one come to see you?' he hung down his head, looked at his remaining leg and shook his head. From a block stood bed nearby, a legless soldier addressed me: 'Are they having a merry Tet outside?' Not waiting for my answer, he continued, 'It is since long that we have not had a decent Tet. Two different worlds

exist within and without the hospital. Separated by the high walls inside the hospital are the blood and tears of soldiers just back from the front, and outside a lot of merrymaking and fine dresses of the authorities. One who is available, not crippled, 100 maimed soldiers did not know anything about Tet. One could see blood-soaked belts, yellow clothes near the blood and a swarm of mosquitoes. The wards were deep in filth. I asked a patient how often they received clean clothes and was told this happened only once in a long time on occasion of a visit of some delegation. Able-bodied soldiers would get each a new change of clothes and the disabled ones were left to the last."

"I wonder why the soldiers who have escaped death at the front are treated so harshly in hospitals. Have our statesmen and big wigs ever paid them a visit? ... and then their complaint: 'Go to death, my boys, and if wounded you will silently be evacuated to hospitals and then to the cemetery. All the shame and sufferings are on you, forgotten people, on your sick-beds!'"

Scanning the Saigon Press

The Puppet Administration and Disabled Servicemen

On March 8, 1970, the puppet authorities in Doan Thi Diem Street, Saigon, and evicted many families, including those of war invalids. This arbitrary action resulted in a clash. Elderly families and disabled soldiers in the 4th and 6th town districts had been victims of the same measure after their discharge from the army.

What about those still under treatment? In its March 9, 1970 issue, the Saigon paper *Hoa Binh* (Peace) carried a report on this subject, an excerpt of which was told to me:

"...at Phan Thiet, a recruit who had a right leg and left arm amputated, three fingers missing in his right hand, a scarred and blotchy face and was blind in his right eye. At my question, 'Has any one come to see you?' he hung down his head, looked at his remaining leg and shook his head. From a block stood bed nearby, a legless soldier addressed me: 'Are they having a merry Tet outside?' Not waiting for my answer, he continued, 'It is since long that we have not had a decent Tet. Two different worlds